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 HOTELS

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
Action No. 128 of 1918.

Between MARION GAINS Plaintiff
and
ALMA I. ILES Defendant.
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION
and
G. K. HALL BRUTON & Co
Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a WRIT OF FOREIGN ATTACHMENT was issued hereon on the 21st day of January, 1918, returnable on the 8th February, 1918, at 10 A.M.

WILKINSON & CRIST,
Solicitors for the Plaintiff.
[1551]



GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIES AND MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of £100,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 o'clock A.M. on the 26th January, 1918.

The tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Act 22 George III., Cap. 45 and 46, and 47, Cap. 62, the acceptance of any such tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by an incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.

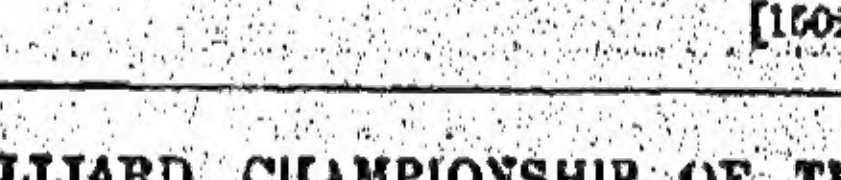
F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt. Colonel, Treasury Chest Officer, A.F.D.
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1918. [1552]

THEATRE ROYAL.

EDGAR WARWICK

announces

THE LAST TWO NIGHTS OF



Positively the Farewell Performance TO-MORROW NIGHT!

Your Last Chance of Seeing the Favourites.

Booking at MOUTRIES. [1502]

BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.

(Under the Auspices of the V.I.C.)

Preliminary Games ... 250.
Semi-Finals ... 500.
Final ... 1000.

All games to be played at the V.R.C. Winner of the competition to meet Sgt. W. PITT in a game of 1000 up.

Entrance fee ... 92.
Entire close at Mr. R. C. WITCHELL, Hon. Secretary of the V.R.C. on the 21st inst.

Prizes - Championship Cup, Winner of Competition, Runner-Up, and for the Highest Break. [1549]

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Directors of the above Company have declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 3% (equal to 3% per Share) on the Preferred Ordinary Shares and 6% (equal to 6% per Share) on the Deferred Ordinary Shares calculated at the rate of 2/12 per Dollar.

Dividends are free of Income-tax for those Shareholders on the Colonial Register, and will be payable on and after FRIDAY, 15th February, 1918, at the Company's Office.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 7th February, to THURSDAY, 14th February, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1918. [1548]

STRAITS MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD.

DISPENSARY Building, Raffles Place, Singapore, are HONORARY AGENTS of the Imperial Military Service Guild, where subscriptions are received, new members are enrolled and all matters connected with the Guild during their stay in Singapore.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ONE CERTIFICATE for One Hundred Shares Nos. 20241 to 20340 inclusive in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. E. H. Y. HARRIS, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one Month from the date hereof the above Certificate be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company, and the said one Certificate will be deemed void.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1918. [1630]

NOTICE

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 491 for Twenty Shares Nos. 13036/13055 in this Company registered in the name of WILLIAM ALEXANDER PARSONS MARTIN, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above Certificate be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other or others will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1918. [1461]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, Limited, on TUESDAY, 29th January, 1918, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 19th, to TUESDAY, 29th January, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
General Agents for the
West Point Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1918. [1597]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, Limited, on TUESDAY, 29th January, 1918, at 11.45 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 19th, to TUESDAY, 29th January, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.
The General Managers,
Hongkong, 11th January, 1918. [1506]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, Limited, on TUESDAY, 29th January, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 19th, to TUESDAY, 29th January, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
The General Managers,
Hongkong, 11th January, 1918. [1506]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, Limited, on TUESDAY, 29th January, 1918, at 1.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 19th, to TUESDAY, 29th January, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.
The General Managers,
Hongkong, 11th January, 1918. [1509]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, Limited, on TUESDAY, 29th January, 1918, at 1.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 19th, to TUESDAY, 29th January, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.
The General Managers,
Hongkong, 11th January, 1918. [1509]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, Limited, on TUESDAY, 29th January, 1918, at 1.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 19th, to TUESDAY, 29th January, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.
The General Managers,
Hongkong, 11th January, 1918. [1509]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, Limited, on TUESDAY, 29th January, 1918, at 1.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 19th, to TUESDAY, 29th January, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1918. [1598]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, Limited, on TUESDAY, 29th January, 1918, at 1.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 19th, to TUESDAY, 29th January, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

THE Board of Directors, CHINA & JAPAN TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CO., LTD., have appointed the undersigned as MANAGER of the Company, dating from 1st January, 1918.

For the CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE CO., LTD.
H. S. BENNETT,
Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1918. [1644]

NOTICE

A MEETING of the ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY will be held on MONDAY, 28th January, at 5.30 P.M. in the Board Room of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. (kindly lent for the occasion).

Business:
(1) To pass the accounts for 1917.
(2) To arrange for the celebration of St. George's Day, 1918.
(3) To elect a Committee and Officers for 1918.

[1591]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS and the Public are hereby notified that Mr. H. C. SANDROUX, for many years Hon. Treasurer of the Hongkong Jockey Club, having expressed his wish to be relieved from that Office, his resignation has been accepted.

Messrs. LINSTEAD & DAVIS have been appointed Secretaries and Treasurers to the Club and will in future disburse funds in settlement of accounts owing.

Messrs. LINSTEAD & DAVIS will issue to Members and Members' Ladies Tickets of admission to the grand stand and enclosure and will be in charge of the sale of Admission Tickets for the general public which may be obtained as heretofore from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd., or at the gate on Race Days.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong Jockey Club.
[1537]

MOTOR CAR TRIPS IN KOWLOON AND NEW TERRITORY.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD., undertake the conveyance of MOTOR CARS, at owners' risk between Hongkong and Kowloon in their Special Crane Lighter.

Fares each trip £6.00 per car, to be paid to Lighterman.

Lighter will leave daily as under:
Prays north of ...
Prays at ...

PUBLIC FUEL ...
KOWLOON ...
1.00 P.M. ...
2.00 P.M. ...

[1538]

THE WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Company having CEASED to operate the Steamers "LINTAN," "SANTU," "NANNING" and "SALIAN," all Creditors and others having any Claims against the Company are requested to send particulars thereof (a) in Hongkong to Messrs. BURKHEAD & SWIN, Hongkong; (b) in Canton to Messrs. DEACON & CO., Canton; in connection with business of the Company at that port and (c) in connection with West River Port to Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Canton, and in every case before the Fifteenth day of February, 1918, after which date no claims will be recognized.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1918. [1519]

CANTON - CMS GIRLS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Sit Hilda's East Parade Ground.
Principal - Miss BENDELACK, M.A.
Dip. Ed.
School Re-opens January 10th, 1918.
Thorough English and Chinese Education.
Fees moderate. [1469]

LIFE INSURANCE.

M. R. F. HENDERSON, L.C.S. Retired, of 45, Leinster Gardens, London, W.2, wishes to draw the attention of the public in China and the Straits to the desirability of taking advantage of the present high level of exchange by effecting, under his advice, single premium Insurance Policies.

The advantages may be briefly summarised as under:-

1. The present level of exchange has the effect of approximately doubling any money sent home.

2. Large Insurance protection is immediately obtained combined with a secure security of capital, and an excellent return at Maturity.

3. Since Insurance Companies are the largest investors in all War Loans, any money thus sent home helps the Old Country in its hour of need.

Copy of conditions on which Mr. Henderson's advice is given can be obtained from the MANAGER OF THIS PAPER.

[1504]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

COMPANIA GENERAL DE TABACOS DE FILIPINAS.

NUEVO CORTADO EXTRA

\$3.00 per 100

A FIRST-CLASS CHEROOT

AT A CHEAP PRICE

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 616.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 25th JANUARY, 1918

ANTI-SUBMARINE DEVICES.

It is not surprising that thousands of ingenious individuals have forwarded suggestions to the Admiralty of the Allies for minimising, if not actually eliminating, the risks due to the enemy's submarines.

The subject is so fascinating, the stimulus so great, that even the ordinary layman who knows very little about scientific and nautical phenomena finds himself puzzling over the reason why the torpedo has proved itself so fatal a weapon against merchant vessels but has done comparatively little damage to warships.

It may encourage such people to know that sometimes suggestions from the layman are of more value than those of the expert. The history of progress certainly shows that the amateur has often persevered and obtained success despite the ridicule which greeted his early efforts.

The most learned scientists, it may be remembered, scoffed at the first crude aeroplanes. It must be confessed, however, that notwithstanding the sanguine expectations of some months ago, there has not been found, as yet, any complete cure for the submarine menace, though we know that the German sailors are realising, in an increasing degree, the great dangers which they face when they set out on their work of destruction in the undersea craft.

A very sensible plan has been adopted by the Naval Consulting Board which assists the United States Government. It has issued a circular with the object of stimulating new ideas, which points out at the same time how impractical and fanciful are many of the suggestions submitted for consideration. It will be a disappointment to many who have a blind faith in the mysterious power of electricity to learn that the Board do not believe that any electro-magnetic means, however powerful, will interfere effectively with an enemy's torpedoes, mines or submarines. Those who cherish any hopes in this direction are reminded that for many years the effect of magnets and magnetism has been

studied carefully and that there are many text-books on the subject. The following simple illustration will show that most of us have rather vague notions about the forces due to magnetism. A magnet which can lift twenty tons when placed in contact with an iron plate of that weight will not move a cube of iron or steel whose sides are each only two inches long, if placed only two feet away from it. Now a torpedo weighs rather more than a ton, and travels through the water at a speed of from twenty-five to forty-five miles an hour. Clearly it is not practicable to deflect it from its course by any magnetic devices. Similarly, such notions as "charging the sea with electricity" or "shooting a bomb of electricity" are not very helpful, but there is considered to be great scope for useful work in the improvement of apparatus for receiving and sending signals and messages. The various hints given to would-be inventors by the Naval Consulting Board of the U.S.A. appear to us excellent. A clear statement of a problem is the first step necessary to its ultimate solution.

Some of the methods adopted for destroying submarines, though carefully hidden at first, are now well-known. We are not giving away any secrets when we remind our readers that merchant vessels are armed against submarines and sometimes sink them. A charge of some high explosive in the water near a submarine has been found to be very effective, and aeroplanes and destroyers use it—when they can locate approximately an undersea vessel. In the days when the hostile craft operated mainly in the English Channel aeroplanes inflicted a great deal of damage upon them. The present difficulty is that the range of the submarine from its base is much greater than that of the flying-machine. Aeroplanes can, of course, be carried on a "mother-ship," but with the great demand for shipping such craft cannot be provided in sufficient numbers to be really important factors. Another successful device is the dragging of trawls and nets, but it is obvious that there are limitations to this. Scientists and inventors are urged to find supplementary methods of discovering the submarines, as well as to improve those already known. There is encouragement in the knowledge that water is an excellent conductor of sound and recording devices, whose object it is to locate anything moving in the water, are being carefully tested and improved. Each month sees some new suggestion submitted to actual experience. The most dramatic event of the war would be some complete plan for the submarine pest, but it is, perhaps, too much to expect, that we shall obtain that. Nevertheless, with the inventive genius of the Anglo-Saxon race, and its French and Italian Allies concentrated upon this problem we shall, doubtless, learn when the war is ended many interesting details of ingenious devices employed, the publication of which to-day would give "comfort" or "information" that might be useful" to the enemy of civilisation.

To-day is the anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns.

The prize distribution at St. Paul's College, arranged for Saturday evening, has been postponed. The breaking-up concert will be held as usual.

The Court Cards presented a change of programme last night at the Theatre Royal. There were several new numbers and new songs and the Joker and his little Company kept the audience amused.

A concert, under the patronage of H.E. the Governor, will be given at the Helena May Institute on Wednesday, January 30th. A proportion of the proceeds will be devoted to war charities. Tickets may be obtained at the Institute.

Acting under doctor's orders, H.E. the Governor, Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G., will not be able to distribute the prizes at Queen's College this year, as he had promised to do. The prizes will be distributed by the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.C., at noon on Wednesday, February 6th.

Sportmen generally and cricketers in particular will be interested to hear of the wedding of Lieut. Livingstone Walker, of the Sussex Yeomanry, and Miss Newburn, which took place at Pembury, Sussex, in November last.

"Livvy" Walker, was sometime Captain of the Surrey County Cricket Club. He captained Shanghai against Hongkong in Interport matches on several occasions in recent years.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PLAGUE EPIDEMIC SPREADING.

PEKING, January 23rd.

The epidemic is spreading southwards. There are many deaths in the villages in the region of Taiyuanfu.

The Tachun has suspended passenger traffic north of Taiyuan.

Freight traffic on the Peking-Suiyuan Railway has been resumed sectionally. Quarantine stations have been erected at the terminus at Peking.

Five more deaths have been reported among the soldiers at Fengchen.

General Ching reports having a conference with the Tatuang authorities. It has been decided to establish four quarantine stations under Drs. Chen, Smyth and Taurani.

The Ministry of the Interior announces that the plague deaths notified number 65.

A Plague Prevention Loan for \$1,300,000 has been signed and \$200,000,000 have been handed over.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS' SUCCESS.

General Shih Hsing-huan, who declared his independence, has been defeated by Government troops and has evacuated Chinchow.

THE CHINESE EMBARGO ON EXPORTS TO RUSSIA.

PEKING, January 24th.

The Chinese embargo on exports from Manchuria into Russia entails hardship in Siberia, which relies upon China for imports to offset the food shortage.

General Horvath, the Railway Administrator, has protested, requesting that beans and other cereals may be allowed to go to Vladivostok. The Chinese have ignored the protest. General Horvath threatens that unless the embargo is removed he will cease working the Chinese Eastern Railway.

SARATSI WIPED OUT.

TIENTSIN, January 24th.

The Tachun of Shantung reports that the plague is spreading rapidly southward. He has closed all the roads to Taiyuanfu to passengers.

A report from Kalgan states that Saratsi is wiped out. At Kweihua there are 150 deaths daily. The epidemic is also raging at Sipingku. The Russian Government has seen cases in the suburbs of Peking similar to the plague that visited Manchuria.

The inspection of travellers on the Kinkian line is being enforced.

A Conference of medical men at Tientsin has proposed a series of measures, including five days' quarantine for Nankow, trains not to pass Nankow, and the line to be divided into two sections, namely, Kalgan-Nankow and Nankow-Peking.

Surgeon-General Chuan has gone to Suiyuan from Tientsin to-day.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

GOVERNMENT'S PEACE TERMS.

SHANGHAI, January 24th.

Chang Shi-chao, representative of Shen Chun-huan, has visited the President and stated that Shen advocates: (1) the dismissal of Lung Chai-kwong; (2) dismissal of Liu Chuan-shan; (3) withdrawal of troops from Aochow; and (4) the appointment of Shen as mediator.

THE WAR.

THREATENED IMPENDING GERMAN OFFENSIVE IN THE WEST.

BRITISH AIRCRAFT BOMB THE "GOEBEN."

WHOLESALE DESERTIONS IN TURKISH ARMY.

LABOUR CONFERENCE IN ENGLAND.

PROBABLE GENERAL ELECTION AT HOME.

French-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES. (THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

RAIDERS REPULSED.

LONDON, January 24th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We dispersed a small party making an effort to approach our positions westward of Villers-Guislain.

Another party, which succeeded in entering our trenches north-westward of La Bassee, was ejected, leaving prisoners in our hands.

The enemy also raided our sep. westward of La Bassee.

There was hostile artillery firing between St. Quentin and the Scarpe, and in the neighbourhoods of Messines and Zonnebeke.

AVIATION.

We dropped nearly 400 bombs on enemy billets at Roulers and Menin, a large ammunition dump at Courtrai and on other targets.

We also fired 1,000 rounds at enemy troops, transport, batteries, and machine-guns.

We brought down seven machines in air-fighting and two others uncontrollable. We also set a balloon in flames.

Two of our machines are missing.

PATROL ENCOUNTERS.

LONDON, January 23rd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in a report states:—There were encounters between hostile raiders and patrols southward of St. Quentin. We drove off a raid southward of La Bassee.

EARLIER CABLES.

SUCCESSFUL PATROL ENCOUNTERS.

LONDON, January 23rd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured two machine-guns in successful patrol encounters last night to the east of Ypres.

The enemy raided a post south of St. Quentin, and there was hostile artillery firing at Cambrai.

Our aeroplanes at night dropped over two hundred bombs on aerodromes at Courtrai and billets at Roulers and Rumbeke.

BRITISH AIRMEN VISIT GERMANY.

We also raided Germany and dropped two tons of bombs on steel works at Thionville and on railway sidings at Bernsfort and Arncliffe Junction.

One of our machines is missing.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMANY'S NEXT OFFENSIVE

GHASTLY HOSPITALITY PREPARED.

LONDON, January 23rd.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, discussing the threatened impending German offensive, says that it is taken for granted that the number that the most violent onslaught against any part of our front can hope to attain would be to push us back a little. Any prospect of breaking through is practically negligible and scarcely worth discussing.

We are meanwhile preparing a ghastly hospitality for the enemy if he attempts to attack.

FRENCH FRONT.

NINETEEN ENEMY AEROPLANES DESTROYED.

PARIS, January 24th.

A communiqué states:—There was a cannonade in the sector of Nieuport when the enemy after penetrating the lines were immediately ejected.

There was lively artillery duelling on the right of the Meuse in the sector of Hill 344 and Chaume Wood, where an enemy raid was driven off.

Between the 1st and 10th instant nineteen enemy aeroplanes were destroyed.

VIOLENT HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING.

LONDON, January 23rd.

A wireless German official report says:—We beat back, in violent hand-to-hand fighting, French attacks northward of Souain and north-eastward of Ayocourt.

GERMANS GAIN A FOOTING.

PARIS, January 23rd.

A communiqué states:—An important raid, after an intense bombardment, enabled the Germans to gain a footing in the advanced element of our front-line east of Nieuport.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES. (THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT NEAR CANARY ISLANDS.

BRITISH WAR VESSEL ENGAGES TWO U-BOATS.

LONDON, January 23rd.

The Governor of the Canary Islands reports an engagement between a British war vessel and two submarines on the 17th instant off Ferro.

On the following day the Spanish gendarmes found two German sailors, who stated that they belonged to U-boats 234 and 235, but they refused to state the fate of their submarines.

THE DARDANELLES FIGHT.

AIRCRAFT BOMBING "GOEBEN."

The Admiralty states:—Our aircraft made further day and night attacks on the Goeben and secured two hits with heavy bombs. We also bombed the tug alongside. Heavy anti-aircraft gunfire was encountered but all our machines returned.

The attacks are continuing.

A GERMAN VERSION.

A German official report states the Goeben is only lightly grounded.

A TURKISH STATEMENT.

LONDON, January 23rd.

A wireless Turkish official message states:—In a clover attack the Goeben and Breslau and destroyers destroyed two monitors, a transport ship, a signal station and numerous munition depots.

The Breslau mined and sunk.

EARLIER CABLES.

ACTION DESCRIBED.

LONDON, January 22nd.

The Admiralty announce the following details of the Goeben and Breslau engagement, which show that our destroyer Lizard, while patrolling north-eastward of Imbros, sighted the Breslau and Goeben going north. The Lizard gave the alarm and opened fire, to which the enemies replied, at 11,000 yards with out hitting.

The Goeben now sighted the monitors in Kusu Bay and engaged them, the Breslau continuing to engage the Lizard, which was prevented from closing to torpedo range by the enemy's accurate fire.

The destroyer Tigress arrived, and both made an effort to cover the monitors by a smoke screen, but both monitors were hit and sunk.

The destroyers then followed the enemy, and an explosion was observed on the Breslau when six miles southward of Kephale, followed by three more explosions.

She sank in ten minutes.

The Goeben continued southwards, and four enemy destroyers were then sighted coming out of the Dardanelles, supported by an old Turkish cruiser. The Tigress and Lizard immediately engaged the enemy destroyers, which retired up the Straits, one of which was repeatedly hit and set on fire.

Our aircraft forced the Goeben to make for the Dardanelles, and in turning she struck a mine and steamed slowly, escorted by enemy seaplanes and destroyers.

Our aircraft repeatedly attacked her, directly hitting her twice when off Chanak.

The Goeben was now so damaged that she steered for the shore and was beached at the end of Nagara Point, and our seaplanes made two more direct hits.

In fighting enemy seaplanes one of our machines was lost.

The Cape Helles batteries now opened fire on the Tigress and Lizard, which had followed the Goeben, but owing to our aircraft activity they proceeded to rescue the Breslau survivors.

During these operations a submarine's periscope was sighted, and the rescue work was interrupted while our destroyers hunted the submarine.

The Breslau survivors expressed their dislike of the Turks, and stated they hoped to be sent back to Germany when the Goeben returned to Constantinople after the raid.

Our aircraft reported on Monday that the Goeben had not changed her position, and we are still bombing her.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TURKS DESERT GENERAL FALKENHAYN'S ARMY.

DURING JOURNEY FROM CONSTANTINOPLE TO PALESTINE.

WASHINGTON, January 24th.

Official despatches state that 160,000 Turks belonging to General Falkenhayn's reorganised army deserted in three days during the recent journey from Constantinople to Palestine, where General Falkenhayn abandoned the Palestine front and returned, disgusted, to Constantinople.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE DAILY COST OF THE WAR.

LONDON, January 23rd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said that the daily average of national expenditure for the seven weeks which ended January 15th was £7,500,000, exceeding the estimate by £1,150,000 daily.

NOTABLE BISHOPRIC APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, January 23rd.

The Confirmation of the election of Dean Hensley Henson as the Bishop Designate of Hereford passed off without incident.

The appointment has given rise to a keen controversy among Churchmen owing to his supposed views on certain Christian dogmas. The Bishop of Oxford unavailingly requested the Archbishop of Canterbury to refuse Confirmation.

The Bishop of London was absent from the Confirmation, but 33 out of 38 Bishops congratulated Bishop Henson.

THE "VORWAERTS" AND GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

AMSTERDAM, January 23rd.

Vorwaerts has been suppressed owing to its outspoken comment upon the Austro-German situation.

AN SCATHING ARTICLE.

LONDON, January 24th.

The article for which the Vorwaerts was suppressed emphasised the solidarity of the German proletariat with Austrian labour in the latest fierce struggle.

It said:—It is self-evident that events in Austria must have a deep reaction in Germany. As a fruit of the Pan-German propaganda we are menaced not merely with the wrecking of peace negotiations in Rhine but also with complete isolation from the political world. This danger can only be averted if the German Government resolutely ranges itself beside its Austrian ally. If it acts otherwise, then Germany will be excluded from the lasting relations of friendship established between Austria and Russia, with the result that we will not gain a single friend by the peace but lose our last neighbour and friend.

GERMANY'S GRANDIOSE PRE-WAR SCHEMES.

LONDON, January 23rd.

The Times New York Correspondent states that American newspapers publish extracts of a brochure, the author of which is said to be August Thyssen, a relative of the well-known German millionaire and ironmaster. The German Government have suppressed the brochure, but a copy recently reached America.

Thyssen affirms that before the war a large number of German business and commercial men were bribed to support the Hohenzollern War Policy. For example, he was promised a free grant of 30,000 acres in Australia and a three per cent. loan of £150,000 from the Deutsche Bank to develop his business in Australia. The other firms were promised special trading facilities in India, which was to be conquered by Germany by the end of 1915.

A syndicate of twelve great firms with a capital of twenty millions sterling, half of which was to be found by the German Government, was formed to exploit Canada.

These promises were definitely made by Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg, and confirmed by the Kaiser, who addressed large private gatherings of businessmen at Berlin, Munich and Cassel in 1912 and 1913. In the course of a most powerful speech at one of these meetings the Kaiser declared: "We shall not merely occupy India, we shall conquer it, and the vast revenues that the British allow to be taken by the Indian Princes will after our conquest flow in a golden stream into the Fatherland. In all the richest lands of the earth the German flag will fly over every other flag." What really happened, however, was that in December, 1913, Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg asked 75 German businessmen to guarantee a subscription of £200,000,000 to the next War Loan.

Mr. Thyssen was personally asked to guarantee a subscription of £200,000, but he declined. As a result he lost his War Office contract and his business was practically confiscated.

Mr. Thyssen said that the German Foreign Trade Department last March circularised exporting firms, advising them to employ agents abroad who could pass themselves off as French or British, because German agents and travellers will probably for some time after the war have difficulty in doing business not only in enemy but in neutral countries.

Mr. Thyssen comments: "This means that the Germans would be loathed and hated outside their own country. We have been fooled into supporting the war from which the utmost we can hope to gain is to emerge from the struggle with our national bankruptcy."

NEUTRAL TONNAGE SECURED BY ALLIES.

AMSTERDAM, January 24th.

The Frankfurter Zeitung is alarmed at the prospects of the Entente securing additional neutral tonnage and declares that such cargo ships form a certain and decisive factor in the war.

It threatens the neutrals who are thus helping the Entente, and says: "We will fight their vessels with redoubled vigour."

LATEST CABLES.

BRITISH LABOUR AND THE WAR.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

LONDON, January 23rd.

Mr. Pardy, in his presidential address, at the Labour Conference at Nottingham, said that peace by negotiation, while Germany occupies foreign territories, would mean a German victory. If Germany will not accept President Wilson's, Mr. Lloyd George's and the Labour Party's minimum terms, we must fight on.

Mr. Pardy criticised the Government's non-recognition of the Russian régime. Labour, nationally and internationally, must play a part in peace in order to secure a full and fair consideration of its claims.

After Mr. Lloyd George's and President Wilson's declaration, Germany could no longer claim to be fighting a defensive war. There was yet no sign of the enemy being willing to accept Mr. Lloyd George's and President Wilson's labour principles. Would the German Democracy define its war-aims and face the Government as we faced our Government? The way was open to Germany if the German people and Government sincerely desired a just peace, but it must be a peace leaving no germs for future wars. The Military Party in Germany to-day was in the ascendant.

THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

LONDON, January 23rd.

A Peace Agreement in the present conditions would mean fastening Militarism stronger on the people of Germany, the people of the British Empire and the wide world. Such a peace would only be a draw. We must have a clean peace, and if it was only obtainable by fighting then we must go on fighting to the end. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Arthur Henderson warned the Conference to be prepared for a General Election, which would be sprung on the country between the hay and corn harvest. Mr. Henderson passionately appealed to Labour to organise. The movement must be broadened to include men like Lord Beresford.

THE RESOLUTION.

Mr. Henderson moved a resolution welcoming Mr. Lloyd George's and President Wilson's war-aims statements so far as they harmonized with the aims of Labour, and requesting the Allies to formulate their aims at the earliest possible moment in order that they be juxtaposed with a similar statement which the democracies of enemy countries are requested to make.

The resolution was practically unanimously carried.

EARLIER CABLES.

PARTY'S MODERATE DEMOCRATIC WAR AIMS.

LONDON, January 23rd.

At a joint conference of the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party at Nottingham, Mr. Henderson moved the proposal, which was adopted, to establish a "National Labour Institute" in London. He said that between three-quarters of a million and a million hard-pressed members of British Labour organisation had joined the ranks during the war.

In the evening, Mr. Hysmans, Secretary to the International Socialist Bureau, expressed the opinion that if the moderate democratic war aims of the Labour Party were presented to the International Labour Conference, then the Austro-German Labour Party would be compelled to declare its war aims, and if a general agreement transpired the fighting would be paralysed. The recent declaration of the Entente and American heads of Government had made a greater impression on the German people than their Press admitted. He declared that the first question must be that of disarmament.

LATEST CABLES.

WOMEN'S LABOUR LEAGUE FUSION WITH LABOUR PARTY.

LONDON, January 23rd.

Mr. Henderson, addressing the Women's Labour League at Nottingham, suggested a fusion with the Labour Party on the basis of a 20 per cent. female representation on the National Executive. Subsequently it was proposed that the Women's League should cease to exist as a separate organisation.

CENTRALITES' REPLY TO ALLIES' WAR AIMS.

FORTHCOMING ADDRESS IN THE REICHSTAG.

LONDON, January 23rd.

The long-deferred reply of Count Hertling to Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson is expected to-morrow, and is awaited with the deepest interest.

There is every symptom, latterly, that General von Hindenburg and the reactionaries have triumphed over the Moderates. The hopes of democratising Russia have faded, and the Franchise Reform Bill has practically been shelved.

However, Count Hertling, who is said to enjoy the unabated confidence of the Kaiser, will probably elucidate the general situation when he addresses the Reichstag.

AUSTRIAN LABOUR TROUBLES MEN WANT PEACE.

Later reports show that the strikes in Austria, which are now reported to have ended, are even bigger than was earlier indicated.

The Vienna correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung states they commenced in the Daimler motor works at Wiener-neustadt and spread like wildfire from factory to factory and from town to town.

By Thursday the great munition works, foundries, and ironworks near Vienna were at a standstill and hundreds of thousands demonstrated.

There were no songs and no banners, only threats, grumbles and demands. Then the city tradespeople joined in. The power behind the movement was not the Social Democrat, but a small party of Maximalists.

Masses of strikers paraded the streets, calling, not for bread, but peace.

The Tageblatt's Vienna correspondent states that the strikes spread beyond Lower Austria to Styria, Bohemia, and Moravia, and the trams and trains were stopped in Graz, Prague and Brunn.

EARLIER CABLES.

REPORTS MISLEADING.

AMSTERDAM, January 23rd.

The strikes in Austria are drawing to a conclusion. All is quiet in Budapest.

The Premier, Herr Wokorlat, has promised to give his immediate attention to suffrage reform and has threatened to dissolve Parliament if Count Tisa obstructs it.

The Chief of the Austrian General Staff, in a soothing statement in a Viennese Labour newspaper, declared that neither the Government nor the Army desired to obstruct peace. No one wished for conquest or annexations. He strongly pleaded for patience, and contended that the evacuation of occupied territory in the East was a difficult problem in consequence of possibly lawless occupation by Russian military deserters entailing most disastrous effects.

LATEST CABLES.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

UKRAINE APPRAIS TO ARMY AND PEASANTS.

PETERSBURG, January 23rd.

There is acute internal dissension in Ukraine.

"The Ukrainian Secretariat of the People" has issued a manifesto accusing the Rada of strengthening the bourgeois régime by supporting General Kaledin, and appeals to the army and peasants to oppose the Rada.

PRO-CONSTITUTIONS CONDEMNED.

PARIS, January 23rd.

A Petrograd telegram states that the Executive of the "All-Russian Peasants' Council" has issued a manifesto strongly condemning and shouting down the Pro-Constitutionists.

It says: "Autocracy under the guise of Socialism, is devouring the liberty of the Russians."

EARLIER CABLES.

BOLSHEVIKS CAPTURE POLTAVA.

PETERSBURG, January 23rd.

The Bolshevik report:—Our troops defeated the Ukrainians at Poltava and captured the town.

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR'S DEFENCE OF BOLSHEVIKS.

M. Litvinov, following, defended the conduct of the Bolsheviks. He hoped that even if peace did not result from the Petrograd negotiations a revolution in Germany and "somewhere else" (hears) may come within the range of immediate possibilities.

(Continued on next page.)



Economy.

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BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December, 1917.

With Index, Price \$7.50.

On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

THE WAR.

(Continued from page 5.)

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH BROTHER'S AGENCY.)

THE RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE FOURPARLERS.

GERMAN IMPERIALISM COVERED WITH A "FIG LEAF OF DEMOCRACY."

LONDON, January 23rd.

A message from Petrograd dated the 22nd inst. giving the official summing up of the Brest-Litovsk fourparlers says that Baron Kuehlmann came calculating that as Russia was desirous of peace, the Russian delegates would help to conceal from the people the real meaning of the German peace programme but the Russian delegates secured a written statement of the true German Imperialist programme, which was communicated to the people yearning for an honest peace.

The Russian revolution may not be in a position to repudiate the Annexationists, but it refuses to cover up brutal annexationist pretensions with "a fig-leaf of Democracy."

The significance of the fourparlers is that they have stripped from German Imperialism the cloaks it borrowed from the Democratic wardrobe, and exposed the cruel reality of its aims, involving the occupation of almost all occupied territories. The message concludes by saying that nothing more can be expected from these fourparlers.

CANADA'S HELP TO THE EMPIRE.

Speaking at the Canadian Club luncheon given to Sir Edward Kemp, Overseas Minister for Canada, Lord Derby said Canada, by voting for conscription, had said to the Motherland: "We are with you." Victory was yet not in sight but the step taken by Canada would hearten us and dishearten the enemy.

Sir Edward Kemp, replying, declared the Empire would never forget what the United Kingdom had done. (Cheers.) He recently visited the trenches, where the greatest optimism prevailed, and he was confident in the belief that the Hun would never break through. (Cheers.) He conversed with Field-Marshal Haig and was glad that the Canadians were under so able and brave a General. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Churchill said:—The path before us is difficult, but we will tread it safely and surely, looking to assured victory. One more resolute effort will give us all that we entered the war for.

Mr. Long said the relations between the Mother-Country and Canada had been very happy. Referring to the Dominions, he said they met with unexampled difficulties and financial loss in consequence of the inroads of shipping. The various High Commissioners and Agents-General had valuably helped the Home Government in complying with the latter's requests in this connection. They had never failed to put their respective Dominions' case strongly and well, but had made their chief point their desire to assist the Empire and the

A SUNKEN VESSEL.

LONDON, January 23rd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Houston asked regarding the sinking of a vessel at the mouth of the Mersey on 28th December with a loss of 41 out of 43 lives including 19 pilots and a number of apprentices.

Mr. Macnamara replied that the vessel struck a mine.

SUBMARINE MENACE.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

LONDON, January 23rd.

The Admiralty returns show that the arrivals during the week were 2,255 vessels and the sailings 2,242 vessels.

Six vessels over and two under 1,600 tons were sunk and six were unsuccessfully attacked.

EARLIER CABLES.

ELECTORAL REFORM BILL.

LONDON, January 23rd.

In the House of Lords, by 132 votes to 42, the principle of proportional representation was inserted in the Electoral Reform Bill.

A GREAT EVENT IN WORLD'S HISTORY.

THE PACIFISTS' ONLY ROAD TO PEACE.

LONDON, January 23rd.

Lord Bryce, speaking at a banquet in London, said that the taking of Jerusalem was a great event in the history of the world. He congratulated the Arabs, who had been despoiled and tyrannised by the Turks, and also congratulated the whole of the world because it was interesting that the unspeakable Turk had been driven from the city he had done his best to ruin.

Referring to the League of Nations, Lord Bryce said that there were societies established for the purpose of bringing about a permanent peace by means of a combination of the peace-loving peoples of the world. These societies had been looked upon suspiciously as pacifists. "I should like to say that, so far as I know, the leaders have no touch of pacifism in their minds and they are no less anxious to fight this war to a successful conclusion than other sections of the community. They believe that the only road to permanent peace is by the destruction of the spirit of aggressive militarism which put the world in danger. They think that the purposes and conduct of the German Government in the last three years have proved that the world can have no permanent peace until that system is 'overthrown.'"

PUBLIC MEALS IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, January 23rd.

The Press Bureau announces that a new Public Meals Order institutes two meals less days weekly. It prohibits the consumption of milk except in tea, coffee and cocoa, for which persons must carry their own sugar.

The following refer to some of the rationed articles:—Breakfast: No meat; three ounces of bread. Lunch: Three ounces of meat and two ounces of bread. Dinner: Three ounces of meat and three ounces of bread. Of fats, one-third of an ounce is allowed for each meal. The meat must be weighed, including bone, uncooked.

BRITISH INTERNMENT CAMPS IN INDIA.

SWISS RED CROSS COMMISSION'S REPORT.

LONDON, January 24th.

A Zurich telegram says the Swiss Red Cross Commission has returned from its inspection of prisons and internment camps in India, Ceylon and Burma, and report that it was received with the utmost courtesy by the British authorities, and given the greatest freedom of movement.

The Commission received petitions and listened to the complaints of those interned, and they were finally invited to make suggestions for the bettering of camp conditions. The Commission found that the camps were placed in healthy situations and that the rations were the same and often better than those of the British guards.

The Commissioners express the highest satisfaction at the cleanliness and hygiene of the camps, which were provided with excellent bathrooms, kitchens, concert rooms, theatres, reading-rooms, gymnasiums, tennis and football grounds. The prisoners, who were mostly Germans, were placed in surroundings resembling comfortable family homes, well furnished with carpets, pictures, books and pianos.

The Commission adds that they are well treated and not a single complaint was received.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, January 23rd.

Silver is quoted at 43 7/8d. per ounce, and the market is idle.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

It is assuredly one of the signs of the times that the thanks of Parliament to the defenders of Great Britain should be given to every officer and man. In former days it was the individual General who was loaded with praise and gold. Even recent records will furnish instances. But exhibitions of indifference to the common herd of fighting men are to be found in the thanks of Parliament to Schomberg and Wellington. The former was flattered as the greatest warrior of any age and gratified with a grant of a hundred thousand pounds. A century and a quarter later, with precise by the same ceremonial, and more justification, Wellington stood the guns of Blatney in the House of Commons—Daily Chronicle.

SPORT.

BILLIARDS.

SOLDIERS' CLUB TOURNAMENT.

This competition was concluded last night, when the 3 and 4 Platoons of the H.K.P.R. defeated the "B" Company, H.K.D.C., in the final by 181 points. On Tuesday night two very even games were played, Mr. Grey defeating Mr. Remedios by 7, and Mr. Rosario winning his game against Mr. Parkes by 14. The games commenced last night with the Defence Corps 88 points in arrears, and at the end of the first game they had reduced this to 70. The last game proved one of the best of the tournament. Both men played beautiful billiards, double figure breaks being very frequent. The highest was 44 by Mr. Jennings. A large crowd watched the last game, amongst those present being Colonel J. R. Young, R.E., Major W. H. Passy, R.G.A., and Lieut. Wahl, R.E. Final scores:—

3 AND 4 PLATOONS, "B" CO. H.K.D.C. H.K.P.R.
Mr. Remedios... 243 Mr. Grey... 230
Mr. Rosario... 250 Mr. Parkes... 236
Mr. Remedios... 232 Mr. Gardiner... 230
Mr. Ryanovitch... 250 Mr. Jennings... 138

Total score... 1,461 Total score... 1,280

Colonel J. R. Young then presented the prizes. The Garrison Billiard Challenge Cup, which is a trophy presented by the Hongkong Volunteers in 1913 to be competed for annually by teams of regular military units in the Colony, was won by No. 8th Company, R.G.A., who also received gold and silver medals. Silver medals were presented to the 88th Company, who were runners-up. A silver cup, presented by Messrs. Bradley & Co. for the highest break, was won by Bombr. Southall, of the 87th Company, R.G.A., with a break of 44.

The competition for the Soldiers' Club Billiard Challenge Cup was open to units of the Royal Navy, Army and Auxiliary Forces in the Colony. It was won last year by the Hongkong Police and Warders. Sixteen teams entered this year, every branch of the service being represented. In addition to the Challenge Cup, the H.K.P.R., who were the winners, received gold medals. The "B" Company H.K.D.C., who were runners up, were awarded gold and silver medals. A silver cup, which was offered by Mr. J. A. Tarrant to the military team going furthest in the tournament, was won by the 88th Company, R.G.A., who got into the semi-final before being defeated by the winning team. A silver cup, offered for the sailor or soldier of the Regular Forces making the highest break by a Staff Inspector of the Hongkong Police Reserve, who wishes to remain anonymous, was won by Gunner J. Lord, 83rd Company, R.G.A., who made a break of 42.

HOCKEY.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS v. 88th CO. R.G.A.

The following will represent the Defence Corps in the United Services League match at Happy Valley this afternoon, bully-off at 4.30 p.m.:—P. H. Cobb; F. W. S. Evans, C. C. Hickling; W. H. Edmonds, F. A. Redmond and G. H. Piercy; G. H. Haskett, F. E. Joeland, K. Brayshaw (Capt.), C. Hodgson and C. A. Goldenberg.

CRICKET.

CIVIL SERVICE v. 83rd CO. R.G.A.

The following will represent the Civil Service in their friendly match at home on Saturday at 2 p.m.:—C. Severn (Capt.), R. E. O. Bird, W. E. Dixon, D. M. Goodall, B. W. Bradbury, J. C. C. Flecker, E. C. Witherell, W. H. Edmonds, C. M. W. Reynolds, F. J. Ling and P. T. Lambie.

H.K.O.C. v. KOWLOON.

In this match, to be played on the Club ground, to-morrow at 2.15 p.m. sharp, the following will represent Hongkong:—T. E. Fearon (Capt.), D. E. Donnelly, F. W. S. Evans, Capt. E. H. Grey, R. Kennedy, M. M. Maas, Lt. Col. R. H. Morgan, H. E. Muriel, Lt. H. E. Murray, F. Sutton, and R. P. Thurstield.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS v. MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.

In their match with the Middlesex Regiment to-morrow at 4 p.m. on the Club Ground the Defence Corps will be represented by Goldenberg, Cave and McCubbin; Ralston, Stewart, and Rodger; Grimmett (or Wood), Pasco, Gerrard, McFavish and Morrison. Reserve: Baidon.

KOWLOON v. 88th CO. R.G.A.

The following team will represent the Kowloon E.C. against the 87th Co. E.G.A. in a Second Division League match to be played on the Club Ground at 2.30 p.m. sharp to-morrow:—P. J. Jennings; W. Hamilton and G. White; A. van Langenberg, A. P. Jones and M. H. Abbas; W. Taylor, T. L. Knight, E. Moosdeen, J. Rasmussen and R. Tatam. Reserves: E. Sears, W. Musket and E. Sutton.

HAVE FAITH IN RUSSIA.

THE TRUTH ABOUT LENIN.

[BY LOVAT FRASER.]

Lenin was in Switzerland at the time the Russian Revolution started. He was given a free passage through Germany and his pockets were filled with German gold. He went to Petrograd to betray his country, and is doing his best to fulfil his purpose. He has been publicly branded as a traitor by the Russian Provisional Government. It is true that Lenin is a fanatic, but he is a dangerous, criminal, and traitorous fanatic. His ideals lead to anarchy and his weapon is terrorism. His pretence of seeking peace is the vilest of shams. He wants war, but the kind of war he desires is the class-war which aims at the destruction of society.

The Bolsheviks or Maximalists of Russia are not a new portent. They were organised by Lenin and others more than ten years ago after a split in the Russian Social Democratic Party. They profess to stand for a perverted expansion of Marxist principles, but their appetite for the "Reds" smashing of civilisation is so just and unerring that compared with them Prussian militarists might almost be eligible for membership of the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments. Lenin was one of the principal signatories of the manifesto drawn up at the Zimmerwald Conference in Switzerland in 1915. The Zimmerwald manifesto is the true meaning of which is persistently concealed by pacifists in this country, called upon all nations to abandon this most righteous war in order to plunge into what is termed "the class struggle" and to engage in a fight for that unmeaning nonsense "the international solidarity of the workers." We are all workers, but as a worker myself I do not propose to march under the banner of such rat-like denizens of the sewers as Lenin and Mr. Brownstein and Mr. Apfelbaum and Mr. Rosenfeldt and Mr. Gimmy and Mr. Goldenberg, all of Petrograd.

Lenin had no real hand in making the Russian Revolution, which sprang from pure motives than he is capable of conceiving. His reason for taking German gold and clothing himself with the wire-pullers of Berlin is characteristic of the political immorality of the degenerate of which he is a type. Like all his class, he has no ties of country and he regards patriotism as a creed outworn. He took money from Germany and agreed to serve German ends with the deliberate object of detaching Russia from the war in order that he and his party might attempt to put into practice their own mad anarchic theories. Terrorism in Russia is a gold mine, an easy, open door through which the two may walk, all are to him means for the furtherance of his wild obsession. He thinks he is right, just as every purely criminal mind frames glib excuses in its own justification. He foolishly fancies that he is making the Germans his tools, and is immensely too vain and impractical to perceive that he is as putty in the hands of cleverer men than himself.

Kerensky's crowning mistake was indecision. He tried to work with the Bolsheviks, regardless of the fact that their aims were entirely different from his own. Whatever his faults may have been, at least he was clearly determined to continue the war and to obtain from making a separate peace. What he never realised was that he could only save Russia by crushing the Bolsheviks, who desired anarchy. He tried to arrest Lenin, but he never dealt firmly with Lenin's associates. He made overtures to General Korniloff, and then shifted his ground because he fancied that Korniloff was aiming at a military dictatorship, which was not the case. The Bolsheviks gained support because they knew their own mind, whereas in many respects Kerensky never knew his own mind.

It is not surprising that to many Russia seems a madhouse. Chaiapine's glorious voice holding a great audience spellbound at the opera while the Anarchists were bombarding the Winter Palace—does it not sound like lunacy? Years ago, when I watched the reckless Russian at Port Arthur while the hosts of Japan were silently preparing, when I stood in Bezobrazoff's saloon carriage at Tab-shih-chao and watched him waving his champagne glass as he made a wild and silly speech, I had the same thought myself. Yet Russia is not a mad-house, but only a great nation being fashioned afresh. As I think of all the Russians I have known, the really able soldiers, the brilliant engineers, the men who have transformed wilderness after wilderness, the capable administrators, the energetic manufacturers, the bridge-builders, the makers of railways, the docile, simple honest troops, the kindly, gentle peasantry, I know there is another Russia outside Petrograd with which the Lenins and the Trotskyes will still have to reckon. I believe in the future of Russia even in her darkest hours. Is it conceivable that one hundred and eighty millions of people, dwelling in great territories whose resources are hardly tapped, will suffer themselves to be blotted out of the book of nations and pass under the heel of the Hun at the bidding of a mad little professor? Never.

Have faith in Russia still, and remember her grievous difficulties. Her time has not yet come. Long ago in history her people were harried and enslaved by the forebears of the very German tribesmen who menace them now. Then they were crushed for centuries beneath the weight of Asiatic hordes while western civilisation was flowering. The Caesars followed and welded them into one, but at the cost of their political and intellectual freedom. Why do the Russians seem so apathetic to-day? Because they have never known liberty as we know it, because their masses have never been taught to think about the arts of government. The phase of apathetic inaction will quickly pass. New leaders will arise. Russia will find herself again. It is too soon even to assume that she will strike no more blows in this war.

Meanwhile the irregular distribution of food and fuel and the breakdown of transportation, which I have explained on previous occasions are likely to be factors far more paramount than Lenin. We must make our war plans without counting on Russia, but preserve a strong faith that she will return to the battlefield.

NEW FRENCH CABINET.
PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

The following is the text of the Ministerial statement read by M. Clemenceau, the New Premier of France, in the Chamber of Deputies, and M. Noll, Minister of Justice, in the Senate:

Gentlemen, we have accepted the task of forming the Government in order to conduct the war with redoubled effort, with a view to obtaining a better result from all energies. We present ourselves before you with the single thought of a way one and indivisible. We should like the confidence which we ask you to show us to be an act of trust in yourselves and an appeal to the historic virtues which have made us Frenchmen. Never did France feel so clearly the need to live and grow in the ideal of a force put at the service of the human conscience, and in the determination still more to fix justice between giving and between people capable of freely themselves, and of conquering in order to be just. That has been the way of all our Governments.

We shall maintain this frank and open programme. We have great soldiers with a great history, and leaders tried in the fire, and to the highest acts of devotion which made the fair renown of their forbears. By them and by all of us the immortal Motherland of Men, Mistress of Peace and of Victories, will pursue in her noble ambitions for peace the course of her destinies. These Frenchmen, whom we were forced to throw into the battle, have rights over us. They desire that none of our acts should be foreign to them. We owe them all, without any reserve, all for France, bleeding in her glory, all for the apothecary of right triumph. We have one plain duty, and one only to remain with the soldier, to live, suffer, and fight with him, and to resource all that is not for the country. The hour has come for us to be only French, and to say to ourselves with pride that that is enough for us. The rights of the front and the duties of the rear—all to-day must be blended in one. Let the whole zone be the army zone, and if there are men to-day who can find in their souls old seeds of hate, let us sweep with them.

THE FRENCH SOUL.

All civilized nations are engaged in the same battle against modern forms of old barbarities. With all our good Allies, we are an unshakable rock, a barrier which will not be passed. At the Allied front, at all times and everywhere, there is nothing but fraternal solidarity, the surest foundation of the world of the future. In the journey of ideals, our France has suffered for all that belongs to the soul. Firm in the hopes drawn from the present sources of humanity, she is willing to suffer on for the defence of the soul of her breed, and in the hope of opening their wider for men and peoples all the doors of life. There lies the force of the French soul.

This is what urges our people on to work as on to battle; the silent soldiers of the workshops, who are deaf to evil suggestions; those old peasants bent over their fields; those robust labouring women, and those children who come to help them, weak as they are—they are also our points who later on, reflecting upon the great work they accomplished, will be able to say, like those in the trenches, "I did my share." With them, too, we must abide, and so act for our country, casting on one side our own sorrows; that one day we can say that we loved each other. To love one another means not to say so, but to prove it. We want to try to give this proof, and we ask you to help us to give it. Can there be a finer Government programme?

There have been mistakes; let us thing no more of them, except to correct them in the future. There have unfortunately been also crimes—crimes against France calling for swift punishment. Before you and before the country, which is crying out for justice, we pledge ourselves that justice shall be carried out to the utmost rigour of the law. Neither consideration of persons nor the state of their duty, or tempt to us to exceed it. There have already been too many crimes, paid for by our battle front by the outpouring of French blood. Weakness would be tantamount to complicity; we shall act without weakness, but without violence, towards all those implicated in revelations of inhumanity by which the enemy might benefit. A censorship will be maintained over diplomatic and military news, and also over any matter which might be liable to disturb the peace of the country, this to be within the limits of a proper respect for public opinion. A Press Bureau will supply information, and nothing but information, to all who apply for it. In times of war, as in times of peace, liberty is exercised under personal responsibility. In the court-martial the soldier in the judgment-seat will be working at one with the soldier at the front. No more pacifist's campaign, no more German intrigues, no treason or semi-treason; the war, and nothing but the war! Our armies will not be trapped between two fires. Let justice be done, and the country will know that it is protected, and that in France, as ever, free. We have paid too great a price for our liberties to give up anything beyond taking steps to warn the writer. Beyond this rule there is only arbitrariness and anarchy.

SACRIFICES BY ALL.

Gentlemen, we have not considered it necessary to say more in the present circumstances to indicate the character of this Government. Days will follow days, problems will be succeeded by others. We will go forward step by step with you to the accomplishment of those things which

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CIVILIAN COMB-OUT.
LARGE NUMBER OF MEN NEEDED.

In a speech at Plymouth, recently, Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service, spoke of the need of men and women for the Army, and declared that they must be obtained by a drastic "comb-out" of civilians. The following are points from his speech:

The time has come for us to pull ourselves together for the sprint to victory—you ask? How long is this last effort to endure? I do not know. I do not imagine that it will be a day less than one year; it may well be more. It is physically impossible for the war to end next year unless our effort this autumn, this winter, and next spring is unprecedented.

What is our duty as simple citizens? First we have to maintain our Armies in the field. Next we have to maintain and to expand our Air Service. Next we have to maintain and expand our Fleet. Then we have to build more ships, to make more munitions, to grow more food.

The first duty which rests on every man, woman, and child in this country to-day is so to order their lives that they make the least possible demand at all times upon the energy of others. Ladies' clothing is the grave of an enormous amount of human energy.

Newspapers are an essential part of our war organization, but that does not modify the fact that their advertisement pages contain matter for which the advertisers are responsible, but which in its intention and result encourages waste of money, waste of human energy, just waste.

Economy and saving together constitute the first degree of National Service. The second degree of National Service is to work for the State.

There are to-day vacancies for roughly 10,000 men on really urgent Government work. Aeroplane factories also want hands, male and female.

I want immediately a further 10,000 for the Women's Army. Auxiliary Corps—clerks, typists, cooks, waitresses, women of all sorts. I appeal to all mistresses of large households to do their utmost to make it easy for their maids to join the W.A.A.C.

I want the young women of that mass of middle-class homes who are doing no real war work—full time I mean—to come along and join up. The third degree of National Service, a degree which more than 5,000,000 of our fellow-countrymen have qualified for, is service in the armed forces of the country. To secure the defeat of Prussian militarism, we shall have to make further heavy calls on the manhood of the country.

One of the ways will be by combing out men from civil life wherever they can be spared. To help to make some of them sparable we have at present a gigantic bit of work actually proceeding.

We are card-indexing the whole of the Army at home, and soon we hope to begin to get back into civil life men who are permanently unfit for active service but are still of practically full industrial value. I hope to raise tens of thousands, nay, hundreds of thousands of men in this way for the armed forces of the Crown.

The time has come when all men of Grades I and II (which are generally equivalent to the three old categories A, B, and C) are requested for service, unless they are definitely employed in connection with the production of munitions of war or with the maintenance of the fabric of the State. The only men physically fit for the front are the men fully engaged in agriculture (with a few exceptions), or the output of munitions and engines of warfare, such as ships, or on the manufacture of clothing and equipment. Coal so far as it is required for war manufactures and iron and steel I include in munitions work; the railways and canals also are in a special class.

The call for men is going to be heavy, and the weight of the strain is going to come on almost at once.

Necessity has imposed upon us. We are under your control. The question of confidence in the Government will always be open. We are going to adopt food restrictions the same as England, Italy, and America, which is admirable in its enthusiasm. We shall ask each individual citizen to take his share in the common defence; to give more, and to be satisfied with receiving less. The armies are practicing self-denial, let the whole country do the same. We shall not force a greater France without putting some of our life into it. And now is the time when some portion of our savings is required of us as an addition. If the vote which will close this sitting is favourable to us, we expect it to be sealed by the complete success of our own loan, the supreme proof of that confidence which France owes to herself when she is asked in order to obtain victory, to sacrifice not only her blood but her money by which victory will be guaranteed.

Gentlemen, may it be granted us at this hour to live this victory by anticipation in the communion of our hearts, as we more and more derive therefrom an inexhaustible selfishness which is bound to end in a sublime flight of the French soul to the highest of its highest hopes. One day from Paris to the most lowly village storms of cheer will welcome our victorious standards, wrung in blood and tears, torn with shell, splendid vision of our great field! That day, the most beautiful of our race after so many other days of beauty, it is within our power to attain. To a determination with a turning back we ask you, gentlemen, to set the seal of your will.

GERMANY AND THE ALLIES.
KUHLMANN'S SPEECH.

WESTERN DEMOCRACIES UNDER DICTATORS.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Baron von Kuhlmann, speaking last month, at a sitting of the Main Committee of the Reichstag said: "Our eyes are at the present moment turned towards the east. Russia has set the world ablaze. A gang of bureaucrats and sycophants, rotten to the core, overruling a weak and misguided, though probably well-meaning, autocrat, had unrepentantly brought about the mobilisation of that country, which was the actual and immediate cause of the gigantic catastrophe which befell the world. Now, however, she is now labouring to find through an armistice and peace an opportunity for her internal reconstruction. I need not supplement the clear words in which yesterday the Imperial Chancellor stated the attitude of the German Government towards these aims. Here, again, our policy will adhere to the principle of firm, but moderate statesmanship based upon facts. The principles hitherto announced to the world by the present rulers in Petrograd appear to be entirely acceptable as a basis for the reorganisation of affairs in the East—a reorganisation which, fully taking into account the rights of nations to determine their own destinies, is qualified permanently to safeguard the essential and permanent interests of the two great neighbouring nations of Germany and Russia. I am profoundly satisfied that we are able to pursue this course in full agreement with our allies, and I take it, also with the almost unanimous moral support of the representatives of the German people here assembled—a fact which will give our action the necessary weight.

The Imperial Chancellor gave you a detailed statement on the military situation yesterday. I will, therefore, confine myself to-day to saying only a few words about our campaign in Italy, which is still in full swing, although as yet the critical consequences of this campaign cannot of course be surveyed in full. Yet in several points its effects are clearly cognisable. It was a magnificent picture, never as yet witnessed even in this great struggle, to see the grey rows of German and Austro-Hungarian soldiers descending through the mountain valleys of the Alps into the radiant plains of Italy, which have ever since the days of the Hohenstaufen irresistibly attracted the man from the north. Under the leadership of the young Habsburg Emperor, and under the mighty blows dealt by the strategic genius of the Central Powers, the entire armed forces of a great nation were defeated, and had to retreat. With no country in Europe had Germany maintained before the war such intimate relations with Italy. The newly-released State had gained in prestige and had grown to power and wealth under the auspices of the mighty Triple Alliance. Unbearable bitterness was felt among us when, late in the war, when there were fools who thought the hour had come to deal a death-blow to the wounded enemy, Italy, yielding to the clamouring of a corrupt Press, and under the leadership of unscrupulous statesmen, had stepped out from pure greed for territory, decided on the shameful policy for which she is now paying so dearly. Nevertheless, less there will be some who in this hour of utter collapse will not withhold all sympathy from the Italian people.

ATTACKS ON ENGLAND.

I have just touched on the effects of our military success. There are notable also in England and France. A series of simultaneous internal developments in Germany and in those countries will be instructive. In Germany the great words spoken by the Emperor at the outset of the war have during the borne fruit and developed the relation between the people and the Crown, which have on a basis of the most sincere mutual confidence for ever more been rendered deeper, more active, and therefore stronger. In Germany the Government is carrying out the programme laid down by the Chancellor in his speech of yesterday, not giving way under party pressure, but rather with the clear perception of a historical necessity. The development has been exactly the opposite in England and France; both like to pose as the world's guardians and champions of freedom of speech for ever more thought and liberty. Freedom of thought and freedom of speech are supposed, partly by violent and brutal measures. In these countries, which had been democracies, things are tending more and more towards absolute dictatorship. In France, actuated by a dogged desire to continue the war, which finds its mainstay in President Poincaré, M. Clemenceau has been called to power as the last act in the drama of war-uncertainty. While in Berlin the Chancellor is making the foundations of the Government programme a matter of detailed discussion with the various parties, in France the papers devoted to M. Clemenceau are praising him for having constituted his Cabinet entirely without consulting Parliament, in an absolutist and dictatorial manner, and as one of the first functions of Government the ruthless suppression of pacifist efforts is announced. In England the development which has now occurred in France took place some time ago. The war party a *triumph* brought Mr. Lloyd George to the fore. He was invested with powers whereby, disregarding the provisions so dear to the British Constitution, he was to be able to carry out his will without hindrance, and with all his will to carry out, as ruthlessly as possible, probably not quite come up to the expectations of his friends, but since there seems to be no one to surpass Mr. Lloyd George in determination to carry on the war, and since the idea of succeeding him appears to tempt no one, unless Lord Northcliffe is to be resorted to, we are probably for some time to come in the Western democracies under the leadership of their Dictators, discussing in full harmony the question of the command of their Allied forces.

Some time ago I spoke to an interestingly well-informed neutral about English statesmen and their astounding ignorance of the Continent, more especially of Germany. My clever informant thought Lord Robert Cecil to be the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE MAN-BOWER MAN.
AN ANATOMIST OF FACTS.

Sir Auckland Geddes is one of the new men the war has produced. Three years ago he was Professor of Anatomy at McGill University, Montreal, Canada, with a reputation as a scientific investigator of problems in anthropology and biology. Behind this was a history of accident days at Edinburgh, where he played Rugby for his university and maintained the Geddes tradition for brains and courage—war service in South Africa, and then again surgery and research. He is a man who will never be taken for anyone but himself—clean shaven, high-domed forehead, long square jaw, wide firm mouth, deep-set, humorous kindly eyes; a tall man with a unique and commanding personality in the field, and has lost no part of his presence by putting on a well-cut civilian suit again.

As Director of Recruiting, General Geddes was better known to the inner circles of the Cabinet and War than to the public. Those who put him there to straighten out the muddle caused by rapidly changing systems of raising men for the Army knew his capacity for clear thinking and calm reasoning, and his courage. Such qualities were needed. To-day as Minister of National Service and M.P. he is becoming known as a man of large, broad ideas—one who talks facts and faces them.

There is more than a hint of the professor of anatomy in his speeches. As a professor of that exact science—he filled the chair of Anatomy at Dublin as well as at Montreal—he has been accustomed to talk and illustrate facts to two and three hundred eager young men at a time, and ask them to draw deductions from those facts. Hence his ability to explain the process whereby the affairs of men and nations get into a tangle and the obvious steps which must be taken to unravel them. He has studied cause and effect in the most delicately balanced and wonderful machine in the world, the human body. With the calm logic of the East, where his father lived and worked, he can say, "What is, has been, what has been will be."

In his dealings with other men he can be courteous to a fault and firm without. He has no illusions. To him the war appears as a manifold problem involving not merely the surface facts of life and death, victory and defeat, but also the deeper, broader issues of the birth of new empires, the death of old civilisations, the creation of new. He is not blind to the sordid side of human nature or the subtle forms of danger which beset a nation at war. His appeal to his recruiting staff to beware of corruption is a word from a man who has known what it is to be assailed by many temptations and has resisted them. *Daily Mail*.

cleverest of the younger men so far as foreign affairs were concerned. He may have been right. One would think that Lord Salisbury's son, having from childhood breathed the air of great international affairs, might have some knowledge of affairs outside England; but since that gentleman has pinned the British Government by acceptance of the ridiculous and disgusting story of the utilisation of corpses, and since he now, in a speech propagated by Reuters in all newspapers, declares the alleged plan of a bill to introduce polygamy into Germany to be characteristic of our views and institutions, one must really say that the world is to be pitied if in its most vital affairs, for which thousands are daily sacrificing their lives, it is led by men who are so shockingly ignorant about their adversaries' mentality and habits.

I only wish to touch upon one particular argument, as it is often to be found in the enemy Press, when it has passed into the sphere of anonymous statements. It is a story which *long or mala fide* I will not decide, that Germany has shown such great reserve because she had a fraudulent design carefully planned, namely, that once German necessities had succeeded in assembling its adversaries at the conference table, Germany would come out with impossible claims, reckoning that people being tired of the war and prepared for far-reaching political concessions, would not give their statesmen the support necessary to refute the German demands, and that by reason of this design it is necessary to continue to fight until Germany has been forced to make a detailed public statement as to her terms. Of course, I should not discuss these contentions had they not been accepted by enemy statesmen. If our adversaries are anxious to know what our attitude is, the matter is very simple indeed. There are a sufficient number of ways at their disposal. History has not furnished a single example of any great diplomatic assembly purporting to settle international affairs ever having been convened without previously having informed itself as to the intentions of the parties concerned.

From one point of view, gentlemen, we welcome the clearing up of our situation towards the Western Powers, which has arisen under pressure of our most recent successes. Those in favour of a *truce* have come out into the open, demanding victory, and nothing but victory. Now they intend to use this victory as shown by the secret documents, the publication of which has been begun by the new Russian Government. It may be that the letter published by Lord Lansdowne is a masterpiece of influence and considerable diplomatic experience—in a London paper a letter which I have as yet only seen in a telegraphic summary can be taken as a hopeful sign that even in England the forces of moderation are gaining ground. When I had the honour to speak to you the last time, it seemed doubtful whether our Western adversaries would answer the Pope's Note, and when certain tendencies towards an understanding, which were faintly noticeable, would gain in strength and influence. To-day it is certain that the Pope's message will receive no answer from the Western Powers, and that France and England are resolved to rely only on violence. Therefore the German people will stand up, and be prepared to last forces by force until the dawn of a better and more human understanding, which is beginning to appear in the Eastern sky, shall arise in the nations of the West, which are as yet full of greed for money and power.

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1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1641, 1643, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1663, 1665, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1673, 1675, 1677, 1679, 1681, 1683, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1723, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737, 1739, 1741, 1743, 1745, 1747, 1749, 1751, 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1785, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1793, 1795, 1797, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1813, 1815, 1817, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2061, 2063, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2073, 2075, 2077, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2085, 2087, 2089, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097, 2099, 2101, 2103, 2105, 2107, 2109, 2111, 2113, 2115, 2117, 2119, 2121, 2123, 2125, 2127, 2129, 2131, 2133, 2135, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2169, 2171, 2173, 2175, 2177, 2179, 2181, 2183, 2185, 2187, 2189, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2197, 2199, 2201, 2

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & EUGENIUS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO DATE
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 28th Jan. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 29th Jan. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 31st Jan. 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to
TELEPHONE 38.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cabins.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 29th Jan. at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Bank's Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to
DAVID HASSON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
Colombo	10th	St. from COLOMBO	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

SS. LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Due at MARSEILLES, if sailing about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors Messrs. GORDON & L. JONES, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to
H. V. D. FARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PASANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SUWA MARU WED. DAY, 19th

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, Capt. Sakine 21,000 Feb. at Noon.

YOKKAICHI, AND YOKOHAMA I FUSHIMI MARU WED. DAY, 19th

Capt. Iwasawa 21,000 Mar. at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND

TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and TANGO MARU FRIDAY, 15th

KOKOHAMA Capt. Akamatsu 13,000 Feb. at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and KAMO MARU MONDAY, 11th

YOKOHAMA Capt. Shimidzu 13,000 Feb. 11 A.M.

IYO MARU WED. DAY, 20th

Capt. Takami 12,000 Feb. 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and COLOMBO MARU MONDAY, 29th

YOKOHAMA Capt. Dohi 9,000 Jan. 29th

CEYLON MARU SATURDAY, 2nd

Capt. Iwata 10,000 Feb.

SHANGHAI and BOMBAY MARU FRIDAY, 25th

KOBE Capt. Taniguchi 8,000 Jan. 25th

TENSHIN MARU MONDAY, 28th

Capt. Taniguchi 8,000 Jan.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO,

PANAMA and OCEAN.

For Further Information, apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents: Messrs. H. V. D. FARR and S. S. N. CO.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hong Kong
SHINYO MARU	22,000	SAT. 6th Feb.
PEBSIA MARU	22,000	FRI. 22nd Feb.
KOREA MARU	18,000	SAT. 9th Mar.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	FRI. 22nd Mar.
TENYO MARU	22,000	SAT. 8th Apr.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	TUES. 16th Apr.

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Ferdia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, ORUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,800 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Ste. Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KURE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MANILA MARU"	THURSDAY, 31st Jan. at 3 P.M.
"OHIO MARU"	THURSDAY, 14th Feb. at 3 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU"	THURSDAY, 28th Feb. at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound, ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKUSA MARU"	SUNDAY, 27th Jan. at 10 A.M.
"BOSCHU MARU"	THURSDAY, 31st Jan. at 8 A.M.
"KAMO MARU"	SUNDAY, 3rd Feb. at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 26 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

JAN. 27, at Noon, and APRIL 10, 1913.

AN UNEQUALLED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

O. H. BITTEL, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Primer's Building, 100, Queen's Road.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	11.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	8.30 A.M.
Uheung Choo	7.30 A.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	8.30 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Antau Ping Shan, Sai Kung	4.00 P.M.	—
Santin, Stanley	4.20 P.M.	—
Canton, Samahai and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Sails 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.20 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	Except Saturdays 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Nantau and Sammel	10.00 A.M.	8.00 P.M.
Shamohun	4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
Shak Ki	9.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kamshui	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kakona	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 24TH JANUARY, 1918

STOCKS	PAID UP VALUE	OFFICIAL QUOTATION 10.30 A.M.	CLOSING QUOTATION	LAST DIVIDED
BANKS—				
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$125	\$120, buy.		\$23/- int. s/c 1917
INSURANCE—				
Canton	\$50	\$28 1/2, buy.		\$25 for 1915
China Fire	\$50	\$12 1/2, buy.		\$9 for 1915
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$310		\$37 for 1915
North China	\$5	\$115		\$30 for 1915
Union	\$100	\$75, buyers		\$31 for 1915
Yangtze	\$50	\$205		
SHIPPING—				
Douglas S.S. Co.	\$50	\$78, buyers		\$10 for year ending 30/3/17
Canton Steamboats	\$15	\$17 1/2, sellers		\$12 1/2 for 1915
Indo-China Prof.	\$5	\$23 1/2, buyers		5/- for 1915
Do. Def.	\$5	\$15 1/2, buyers		60/- for 1915
Star Ferry Co.	\$10	\$28 1/2, buy.		\$2 10 for year ending 30/4/17
REVENUES—				
China Sugars	\$100	\$90, buyers		\$13 for 1915
Malacca Sugars	\$20	\$34		5 Pa for 1915
DOCK, WHARVES AND GODOWNS—				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	\$50	\$98, buyers		\$4 and bonus of \$2 for 1915
H. and W. Dock Co.	\$50	\$110, sales		\$2 1/2 int. account 1917
Shanghai Docks	Ts. 100	Ts. 73, buy.		Ts. 9 for year ending 30/4/17
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS—				
Central Estates	\$100	\$67		\$7 for 1915
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$50, buyers		\$3 for year
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$50		\$3 int. account 1917
Hongkong Land Reclamation	\$10	\$115		\$4 1/2 for 1915
Humphreys Estates	\$10	\$50, buy.		\$2 for 1915
Kowloon Lands	\$50	\$30		\$3 int. account 1917
West Point	\$50	\$81		
COAL—				
Langka	\$10	Ts. 144, buy.		T. 1 for year ending 31/10/15
Shells	\$1	112/-		2/- int. account 1917
Ural Caspians	\$1	23/-, sellers		3/- for 1915/16
MINING—				
Kallans	\$1	38/-, buyers		1/- int. act year ending 30/3/17
Ranba	\$1	\$2 40, buyers		None since 1910
Tronoh	\$1	30/-, sellers		4/- int. account 1915
COSTON MILLS—				
Ewo	Ts. 50	T. 170		T. 20 for year ending 31/10/17
Kang Yik	Ts. 10	T. 1410, buy.		T. 2 for year ending 30/11/17
Oriental C. S. Co. Ltd.	Ts. 50	T. 131, buy.		Ts. 6 for 1915
Shanghai	Ts. 50			Ts. 6 for year ending 30/3/17
Yangtzeppoo	Ts. 5	T. 8, buyers		NR for 1915
MISCELLANEOUS—				
China Borneo	\$12	\$5 1/2, buyers		80 cents for 1915
China Lights	\$5	\$3 1/2, buyers		None since 1915
China Provident	\$10	\$7 1/2, buyers		75 cents for 1915
Dairy Farms	\$5	\$30 1/2, sel.		\$2 for year ending 31/7/17
Green Island Cement	\$7 1/2	\$7 1/2, buyers		30 cents for 1915
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$4 1/2, buyers		\$3 for year ending 30/3/17
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$18 1/2, buy.		\$3 int. account 1917
Hongkong Paper	\$10	\$38 1/2		\$1 int. account 1917
Hongkong Steels	\$10	\$10		\$1 for year ending 31/5/17
Hongkong Tram	\$5	\$6 1/2, sales		9 1/2 int. account 1917
Park Tram Old	\$10	\$8 1/2, sellers		7 1/2 for year ending 30/4/17
Do. New	\$1	\$4 1/2, sel.		35 cents for year ending 31/5/17
Steam Laundries	\$5	\$4		\$1 1/2 for 1915
Union Waterboats	\$7	\$11		70 cents for 1915
Webster & Co.	\$10	\$5 1/2, sellers		None since 1914
Wm. Powell, Limited	\$7	\$5, buyers		

BUSINESS (Singapore Currency)	PAID UP VALUE	YEAR	LASTEST QUOTATION	DIVIDED FOR LAST YEAR	INT. DIV. TO DATE
Star Gajahs	\$1	Sept.	\$4.50	50 p.c.	—
Star Pans	\$1	Jan.	\$11.40	35 p.c.	—
Glencly	\$1	Oct.	\$2.40	25 p.c.	—
Kedabs	\$1	April	\$4.10	55 p.c.	10 p.c.
Kempas	\$1	June	\$8.25	40 p.c.	—
Malaka Pinda	\$1	Aug.	\$2.85	32 p.c.	—
Malakoff	\$1	Dec.	\$4.50	30 p.c.	15 p.c.
New Saramab	\$1	Dec.	\$4.75	25 p.c.	10 p.c.
Sandycroft	\$1	Jan.	\$4.50	30 p.c.	12 1/2 p.c.
Sapah	\$10	Dec.	\$21.50	35 p.c.	10 p.c.
Plantation Rubber in London			2/6		

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	January 24th.
LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/11 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	3/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/-
Credit, at 4 months' sight	3/-
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3/-
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	40 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	41 1/2
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	70 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	—
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	—
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	—
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	80 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	120 1/2
ON MANILA.—	
On demand—Panco	14 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	125 1/2
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	100 1/2
ON HONGKONG.—	
On demand	3 1/2 p.m.
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	58
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand	58
GOVERNMENT Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 6.88
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola	\$42.50
BAR SILVER, per tola	\$25.50

SUBSIDIARY COINS	per cent.
Hongkong ... 30 cents, place	\$0.00 Premium
Hongkong ... 10	\$0.08 Discount
Canton ... 20	\$7.23
Canton ... 10	\$0.00

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT

8.15 p.m.—The Court Cards at the Theatre Royal.

Tuesday, 29th Jan.—

11.30 a.m.—West Point Building Co. Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.

11.45 a.m.—Hongkong Central Estate Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.

Noon.—Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co. Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.

12.15 p.m.—Hongkong Land Reclamation Co. Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.

Tuesday, 19th Feb.—

Noon.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co. Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders.

BROSSARD & MOPIN.

Reinforced Concrete Specialists, King's Buildings, Hongkong.

REINFORCED CONCRETE.

We are fully equipped to design and build any structure of reinforced concrete, such as

Buildings: Godowns, factories, foundations, frames, floors, roofs of residential quarters, offices, foundations in bad ground.

Wharves, Bridges, Culverts, Chimneys, Towers, Reservoirs, Bins.

Retaining Walls, Dams, Ferro-Concrete Lighters.

Designs and estimates on application to—

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

CAPITAL (Paid up) — FRANK 45,000,000
1/5 of the Capital is subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.
Chairman of the Board: Andre Kervelad.
General Manager: A. J. Farnelle.HEAD OFFICE: 14, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON.In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.N. ROUVET DE JOURNAL, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, 5, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 14th May, 1917. Tel. No. 252. (1470)

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rates may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 4 per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. (110)THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
Incorporated in India. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital — £1,300,000
Reserve Fund — £1,300,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,300,000
FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
T. C. DOWNING, Manager.
Hongkong, 24th May 1917. (1469)

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital — £15,000,000
Reserve Funds — £15,000,000
Sinking — £15,000,000, at 2/- — £15,000,000
Silver — £15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £15,000,000

CHIEF MANAGERS: Hon. Mr. S. H. DOUGLAS—Chairman, Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Deputy Chairman, Hon. Mr. G. E. ANTON, C. S. Gabley, Esq., F. C. Butcher, Esq., E. V. D. Fatt, Esq., A. H. Compton, Esq., W. L. Farnham, Esq., G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

(ORDERS MANAGED BY) Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.

MANAGER: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED: On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS: For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1917. (19)

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital — £1,500,000
Subscribed — £1,500,000
Paid-up — £1,500,000
Reserve Fund — £800,000

BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES: Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Yokohama.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

O. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 28th May, 1916. (167)

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GARRICK CIGARETTES

HIGHEST GRADE CIGARETTES and TOBACCO



1 Smokers of GARRICK SMOKING MIXTURE are always sure of a cool and refreshing smoke. Acknowledged by the connoisseur to stand alone for purity and charm of flavour.

GARRICK CIGARETTES are always the same, always good, always satisfying. They possess a most pleasant flavour and are unquestionably the finest Virginia Cigarette manufactured.



OBTAINABLE AT ALL LEADING TOBACCONISTS

ALWAYS THE SAME,
ALWAYS AS GOOD
AND
ALWAYS ENJOYED
BY SMOKERS OF
VIRGINIA CIGARETTES.

GARRICK SMOKING TOBACCO

A COOL AND REFRESHING SMOKE.

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(1468)